HICKMAN COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Data Current as of February 2006

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered
SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled
G2 = Imperiled
G3 = Vulnerable
G4 = Apparently secure
G5 = Secure
GH = Historic, possibly extinct
GX = Presumed extinct
GU = Unrankable
G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GNR = Unranked
GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled
S2 = Imperiled
S3 = Vulnerable
S4 = Apparently secure
S5 = Secure
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated
SX = Presumed extirpated
SU = Unrankable
S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
S#Q = Questionable taxonomy
S#T# = Infraspecific taxa
SNR = Unranked
SNA = Not applicable

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S#B = Rank of breeding population
S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county
H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years
F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed
X - known to be extirpated from the county
U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Carex crebriflora*	Coastal Plain Sedge	T /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Bottomland and other nutrient-rich forests (Weakley 1998); mesic loess bluffs in Western KY.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Chelone obliqua var. speciosa*	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
FLOODPLAIN FORESTS, SWAMPS AND SLOUGHS; ALSO ALLUVIAL WOODS (FERNALD 1970).										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Clematis crispa*	Blue Jasmine Leather-flower	T /	G5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
Wet woods, swamps, and slough margins.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Didiplis diandra*	Water-purslane	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
SHALLOW WATERS, MARGINS OF SLOUGHS, PONDS, AND SLOW STREAMS.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	0	0	1	0	0
ACIDIC, ORGANIC-RICH BOGS, SWAMPS, LESS FREQUENTLY IN MOIST ROCKY RAVINES AND RICH FORESTS (WEAKLEY 1998).										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Gleditsia aquatica*	Water Locust	S /	G5 / S3?	2	0	0	0	0
RIVER SWAMPS AND SLOUGH MARGINS.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Heterotheca subaxillaris var. latifolia*	Broad-leaf Golden-aster	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Dry, often sandy places, particularly disturbed sites.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Nemophila aphylla*	Small-flower Baby-blue-eyes	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
Moist, nutrient-rich floodplain forests (Weakley 1998); mesic woods on loess soils.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Phacelia ranunculacea*	Blue Scorpion-weed	S /	G4 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
RICH WOODS AND ALLUVIUM.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Polymnia laevigata*	Tennessee Leafcup	E /	G3 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
Deep loess or alluvial soils in light to dense shade of rich mesic wooded slopes possibly associated with large river valleys.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium nuttallii*	Nuttall's Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G5? / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Damp prairies, glades, and shores, wet soil.										
Hickman	Vascular Plants	*Zizaniopsis miliacea*	Southern Wild Rice	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Swamps and stream margins.										
Hickman	Gastropods	*Webbhelix multilineata*	Striped Whitelip	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
LOW, WET PLACES, IN MARSHES, FLOODPLAINS, MEADOWS, AND MARGINS OF LAKES AND PONDS, UNDER LITTER AND DRIFT (HUBRICHT 1985).										
Hickman	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).										
Hickman	Freshwater Mussels	*Potamilus purpuratus*	Bleufer	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Deep streams with deep mud and fairly quiet pools (Murray and Leonard 1962). In Missouri Bootheel streams, it is found in small to medium gravel with mud occasionally interspersed (Oesch 1984). In the St. Francis River of Arkansas and Missouri, individuals were found in the channel where shifting sand met mud or clay of the banks (Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987). It occurred less commonly in a dredged area on mud flats or sand bars.										
Hickman	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma texasiensis*	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
LOW GRADIENT STREAMS OR SLOUGHS WITH SOFT BOTTOMS (I.E., MUD OR SMALL SAND OR GRAVEL) AND ALSO RESERVOIRS (PARMALEE 1967, CUMMINGS AND MAYER 1992).										
Hickman	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	2	0	0	0	0
INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Hickman	Crustaceans	*Cambarellus shufeldtii*	Cajun Dwarf Crayfish	S /	G5 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
INHABITS SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, DITCHES, LAKES, PONDS, AND SLUGGISH STREAMS (HOBBS 1989) ON THE COASTAL PLAIN, AND MAY BURROW TO SURVIVE DROUGHTS (PAGE 1985).										
Hickman	Crustaceans	*Orconectes lancifer*	Shrimp Crayfish	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
OXBOW LAKES AND STREAMS ON THE GULF COASTAL PLAIN (PAGE 1985), WHERE IT LIVES AMONG ORGANIC DEBRIS, USUALLY NEAR BALD CYPRESS (BURR AND HOBBS 1984).										
Hickman	Crustaceans	*Orconectes palmeri palmeri*	Gray-Speckled Crayfish	E /	G5T5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
SWIFT, DEBRIS-FILLED RIFFLES OVER MIXED SAND, MUD, AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS (BURR AND HOBBS 1984)										
Hickman	Insects	*Poanes viator*	Broad-winged Skipper	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Drastically different habitats for the two subspecies (or species). Subspecies VIATOR in sedge meadows, fens, ditches, and other open to shrubby sedge wetlands with large sedges like CAREX LACUSTRIS. Subspecies ZIZANIAE in any habitat with PHRAGMITES northward from salt marshes to landfills; but southward where PHRAGMITES invasion is not yet severe apparently in coastal marshes with large native grases like ZIZANEOPSIS.										
Hickman	Fishes	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
LAKES AND LARGE RIVERS WITH A FIRM SAND/GRAVEL BOTTOM (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Hickman	Fishes	*Cyprinella camura*	Bluntface Shiner	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
CLEAR, SMALL, SAND OR GRAVEL-BOTTOMED STREAMS WITH LOGS OR OTHER COVER ON THE COASTAL PLAIN (BURR AND WARREN 1986). YOUNG MAY BE FOUND IN POOL MARGINS. ALSO COLLECTED FROM CLEAR, FLOWING SPRINGS THAT DISCHARGE INTO TERRAPIN CREEK.										
Hickman	Fishes	*Cyprinella venusta*	Blacktail Shiner	S /	G5 / S3	5	1	0	0	0
Occurs in creeks and small streams of the coastal plain over firm sand and gravel of riffles and raceways, and along undercut banks or among submerged stumps and logs (Burr and Warren 1986). Also, over firm sand or gravel in the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Rivers.										
Hickman	Fishes	*Erimyzon sucetta*	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
LOWLAND LENTIC HABITATS (WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAIN LAKES) WITH SUBMERGENT AND FLOATING VEGETATION (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Hickman	Fishes	*Esox niger*	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	5	3	0	0	0
COASTAL PLAIN WETLANDS, STREAMS, AND VEGETATED OXBOW LAKE SHORELINES, AND IT ALSO TOLERATES RESERVOIR CONDITIONS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Hickman	Fishes	*Etheostoma chienense*	Relict Darter	E / LE	G1 / S1	10	0	1	0	0
Headwaters and creeks in quiet to gently flowing pools, usually over gravel mixed with sand and under or near cover such as fallen tree branches, undercut banks, or overhanging riparian vegetation (Warren and Burr 1991, Warren et al. 1994).										
Hickman	Fishes	*Fundulus dispar*	Starhead Topminnow	E /	G4 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
LOWLAND WETLANDS, SLOUGHS, BACKWATERS, AND SLOW-MOVING STREAMS WITH BEDS OF AQUATIC VEGETATION (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Hickman	Fishes	*Hybognathus hayi*	Cypress Minnow	E /	G5 / S1	2	2	0	0	0
Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas (B.M. Burr, pers comm).										
Hickman	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
RESERVOIRS AND MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO LOW GRADIENT AND SOMETIME SWIFT CURRENT (BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, TRAUTMAN 1981, AND BURR AND WARREN 1986).										
Hickman	Fishes	*Lepomis marginatus*	Dollar Sunfish	E /	G5 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
Inhabits relatively clean spring-fed swamps and lowland streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Burr and Mayden 1979, Walsh and Burr 1981, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Lives in areas with sand or clay overlain with silt and organic debris, often near aquatic vegetation, undercut banks, and overhanging plants.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Hickman	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	1	2	0	0	0
OCCURS IN WELL-VEGETATED SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, BOTTOMLAND LAKES, AND LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Hickman	Fishes	*Macrhybopsis gelida*	Sturgeon Chub	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
ADULTS INHABIT LARGE, TURBID RIVERS WHERE THEY LIVE IN SWIFT, SHALLOW WATER OVER SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS (SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Hickman	Fishes	*Macrhybopsis meeki*	Sicklefin Chub	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
FIRM SAND AND/OR GRAVEL WITH SOME CURRENT IN THE MAIN CHANNEL OF LARGE, TURBID RIVERS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993). YOUNG INHABIT SILTY SIDE CHANNELS OR BACKWATERS (BURR AND WARREN 1986).										
Hickman	Fishes	*Notropis maculatus*	Taillight Shiner	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	1	0	0	0
Low gradient streams, oxbow lakes, and sloughs in and around cypress knees, marginal vegetation, and accumulations of sticks and detritus (Burr and Page 1975, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Hickman	Fishes	*Scaphirhynchus albus*	Pallid Sturgeon	E / LE	G1 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Restricted to the deep, turbid, and swiftly flowing main channel of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers where it usually occurs over firm sand mixed with some gravel and mud (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Hickman	Fishes	*Umbra limi*	Central Mudminnow	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
RESTRICTED TO DENSE BEDS OF SUBMERGENT AQUATIC VEGETATION OR ORGANIC DEBRIS PILES IN SPRING-FED WETLANDS, DITCHES, AND THE MARGINS OF LOWLAND LAKES OF THE COASTAL PLAIN (BURR AND WARREN 1986).										
Hickman	Amphibians	*Amphiuma tridactylum*	Three-toed Amphiuma	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
THE AMPHIUMA IS FOUND IN LAKES, OPEN SPRING STREAMS OF RUNNING WATER, AND STREAMS FLOWING OVER CALCAREOUS ROCKS. ALSO RECORDED FROM DRAINAGE DITCHES, BAYOUS, AND WOODED ALLUVIAL SWAMPS (BISHOP 1974). PROBABLY ONLY THE LATTER IN KENTUCKY.										
Hickman	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
IN KENTUCKY, THE SPECIES APPEARS TO BE RESTRICTED TO FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, ESPECIALLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BALD CYPRESS, WATER TUPELO, GREEN ASH, AND BUTTONBUSH.										
Hickman	Amphibians	*Hyla cinerea*	Green Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	7	0	0	0	0
FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, PARTICULARLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BUTTONBUSH AND HERBACEOUS EMERGENT VEGETATION.										
Hickman	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	0	2	1	0	0
BREEDS IN PONDS IN FARMLAND AND EDGE. REMAINS UNDERGROUND THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE YEAR, USING CRAYFISH BURROWS IN MOIST GRASSLANDS AND MEADOWS.										
Hickman	Reptiles	*Apalone mutica mutica*	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.										
Hickman	Reptiles	*Chrysemys picta dorsalis*	Southern Painted Turtle	T /	G5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
FLOODPLAIN SLOUGHS AND SWAMPS, MANMADE PONDS. NESTS ARE DUG ALONG MARGINS.										
Hickman	Reptiles	*Farancia abacura reinwardtii*	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	1	0	0	0
Wooded swamps, sloughs.										
Hickman	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	0	1	1	0	0
Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.										
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.										
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	E /	G5 / S1B	2	0	0	1	0
MARSHES, SWAMPY WOODS, TIDAL ESTUARIES, LAGOONS, MANGROVES, ALONG STREAM, LAKES, AND PONDS.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	1	0	0	0
Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).										
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)										
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Corvus ossifragus*	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	5	0	0	0	0
BEACHES, BAYS, LAGOONS, INLETS, SWAMPS, NEAR MARSHES, AND, LESS FREQUENTLY, DECIDUOUS OR CONIFEROUS WOODLAND, IN INLAND SITUATIONS PRIMARILY IN BALDCYPRESS SWAMPS AND ALONG MAJOR WATERCOURSES. ALSO GARBAGE DUMPS.										
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / LT	G5 / S2B,S2S3 N	1	0	0	1	0
PRIMARILY NEAR SEACOASTS, RIVERS, AND LARGE LAKES. PREFERENTIALLY ROOSTS IN CONIFERS IN WINTER IN SOME AREAS. IN WINTER, MAY ASSOCIATE WITH WATERFOWL CONCENTRATIONS OR CONGREGATE IN AREAS WITH ABUNDANT DEAD FISH (B82GRI01NA).										
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Ictinia mississippiensis*	Mississippi Kite	S /	G5 / S2B	3	0	0	0	0
TALL FOREST, OPEN WOODLAND, PRAIRIE, SEMIARID RANGELAND, SHELTERBELTS, WOODED AREAS BORDERING LAKES AND STREAMS IN MORE OPEN REGIONS, SCRUBBY OAKS AND MESQUITE.										
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	2	0	0	0	0
MARSHES, SWAMPS, LAKES, LAGOONS, AND MANGROVES.										
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Riparia riparia*	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	1	0
OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN SITUATIONS, FREQUENTLY NEAR FLOWING WATER (B83COM01NA).										
Hickman	Breeding Birds	*Sterna antillarum athalassos*	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	4	0	0	1	0
BARE OR NEARLY BARE ALLUVIAL ISLANDS OR SAND BARS.										
Hickman	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliffflines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.										
Hickman	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
THE SOUTHEASTERN MYOTIS USES PRIMARILY CAVES FOR HIBERNACULA AND SUMMER MATERNITY AND ROOSTING SITES.										
Hickman	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.										
Hickman	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.										
Hickman	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		/	GNR / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Hickman	Communities	*Coastal plain slough*		/	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Hickman	Communities	*Cypress swamp*		/	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Hickman	Communities	*Shrub swamp*		/	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0